There are in nature no other inherent powers than those which reside in the separate substances, and which we call their properties. It appears to us that the creation of the substances, the imparting to them of their properties, and their mutual arrangements, all proceed from the same Divine hand. But though it were admitted, for the sake of argument, that these properties iu themselves furnished no indication of a Creator, still we could have abundant evidence of the existence of a designing mind in tho adjustment of them, so as to admit of their beneficial operation, and in the ingenious and complex arrangements requisite in order to events falling out in that orderly manner which we call general laws. *So far from general laws being able, as MqMirfi.tyi.fil thinkers imwjine, to prockice the beautiful adapter tiufw tr/tfch arc so numerous in nature, they are themselves the rtwiltx ofnitrJy balanced and skiltul adjustments.* Bo far from being Hiniplu, they are the product of many arrangements; just as the hum which comes from a city, and which may seem a simple Hound, is the joint effect of many blended voices ; just as the musical note is the effect of numerous vibrations; just as the curioiw circular atoll-reefs met with in the South Seas are tl ic product of millions of inscct.s. So far from being independent prhunpk'H, they are dependent on many other principles, Thoy are not; agencies, but ends contemplated by Him who adjusted the physical agencies which produced them. As sudi they become tho rules of God's house—the laws of his kingdom ; and wluimvor wo s*.!u such, laws, there we see the certain traces of a Lawgiver.*

We HIH*, too, that general laws have no necessary existence, Properties are permanent in the substance, and can only be duBU'oyed with the destruction of the substance. Causes must net when needful arrangements are provided. But

general laws may change with changing circumstances. Without any change of tho bodies in tho univer.se, without any change in their properties, there might be a complete change—an by the shifting of the .scenery iu a theatre—-in the general laws or order of nature.

* if IhcMu vii'.WH ant correct, the principle laid down by Dr. {Jlmhiiora ia not a UiHtmHiinj iwtwinm tho laws of matter und tlm collocation* of ntatUtr, lwtaUintmc-lion Iwrtwrmi thn *jtropmtiM* of mutter, awl tho *atijunt7ncnt8 requiied in ordaer in thuir ttc.li<m.* Wo w.e, further, Hint tho jmneipk IB MO uxtoiwiiw in itB application that gi?iHlfal lawn, in *tlw* proper HOIISC of the tt-rw, iu'« the r«-HuIt of colloeatiou» ot of HOIIM? kind.